REGISTERED No. 1-1870

The Bombay Gazette.

NO. 8,127.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

☞For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable or special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. A KENNON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th February 1875, at 11 A.M.

	February 1875.		March 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Galle	9
„ Carwar	March. 1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	2	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Vizzagapatam	16
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Beypore	4	„ Calingapatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Alleppy	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	21
„ Colombo	9		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	17
„ Kurrachee	March 2	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Gwadar	3	„ Koweit	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	24
„ Linga	9	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	11	„ Muscat	28
„ Fao	13	„ Gwadar	30
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	April. 2
Arrive at Bushire	14	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on WEDNESDAY the 24th February 1875 at 4 P.M.

Ports of Call at

Bussorah. Vizadroog or Dwgdur,
Anjanwell. Malwan.
Bor or Jyn hur. Vingorla.
Dunnaghere. and
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim.)
Mahwan.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Indefinite Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	21	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	34	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 1st January 1875. No. 9 Hammam Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PEY PONTS, 2,081 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 120; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORAY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee, Vingorla.
Ratnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	400	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
THIBERIAN ....A. H. Johnson.	3589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN.....J. D. Gaby ..	3139	600	29th—Southampton.

April.

SUMATRA.....	E. Christian...	2 68	555 5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS 128.....	D. Reynoldson	2284	450 12th—Southampton.
DELHI	O. Lee.....	2178	400 19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH.....		2152	600 26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. J. PEARCE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be obtained at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO ...	1,230	Tons about	27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257	„ „	15th March.
YEADO.	1,808	„ „	7th April.
VIRAGO.....	1,787	„ „	20th „
NAVARINO...	3,356	„ „	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	about	28th Feb. 1875.
Cargo Steamer ARETUSA,	2,560,	120,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.
Steamer MEMPHI,	2,900,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-7
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract (with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Comn.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Rewa or Mandji.	Dharrum bur.	Tirdi.	Alibag.	Bredonda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class..	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	4 0	4 0	
2nd Class..	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 12	1 0
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages..	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Bullocks ...	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs.....	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Bredonda at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Bredonda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 53, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 3 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the under mentioned Agents :—

MR. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 53, Meadow Street

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CALEDONIAN, from Liverpool, are hereby notified of the arrival of the Vessel, and are requested to pay FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8¼ 9, and 10 lbs.
5 C ses Turkey Red Cambrics, 24 by 20.
On account of the underwriters :—
21 Cases damaged Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF NORTH WALES MAIN STEAM COAL.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room by order of Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE MANEKJEE and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Carimboy Heerji e

A quantity of North Wales Main Steam Coal per ship Juora, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

A deposit of 20 per cent will be taken at the time when lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Glassware, Rich, Gilt and Painted Bohemian Flower vases, Porcelain Figures, Panorama Balls, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a large consignment of superior glassware, consisting of decanters, liquor and spirit bottles, water jugs, sodawater, champagne, claret, hock liquor, and wine glasses, assorted tumblers, preserve pots, mustard glasses, salt cellars, chamber and table candlesticks rich, gilt and painted Bohemian flower vases, porcelain gilt religious figures, panorama balls of assorted sizes, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

6 Bales Grey Shirting 8, 9 and 10 lbs
6 „ Grey T. Cloth
3 „ Grey Jaconets
2 Cases White Cambric 12 yard, No. 100 and 120
3 Bales Grey Dhoties
2 Cases Glassware, consisting Decanters, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, &c., &c.
A few Hurricane Lanterns.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street, the following Stores :—

Ox Cheek and vegetables, Calf's Head and Bacon, Beef and Vegetables, Mackerel in Sauce, Aberdeen Peas, Boiled Fowl, 2 lbs. sago and Onions, large ends small tins, Veal and Green Peas, Stewed Veal, Stewed Eels, Aberdeen sausages, Venison Cutlets, Veal and Vegetables, Roasted Veal, Scotch Haggis, 1 and 2 lbs. tins, Rabbit Curried, Venison Roast, Collops, and Stewed, Petits Pois au Jambon, and Grasse and Beurre. Navets au Beurre. Mushrooms in Butter, Carrot in Butter, truffled Sausages, Carcons, Navets au Natural, Meat Balls, Boiled Soup Squares, Chick n Soup, Sausages a la Grasse, Stewed Oysters, Artichokes Entire, Pickle Ox Tongues, Orange Rinds, Lemon Punch, Madeira Orange, and Noyeau Jellies in Quarts and Pints, Rhein Wein Cordial Quarts and Pints, Huile de Rose, American Bitters, Butters, Orange Bitters, Cricket Shoes, Turner's dolar Lamp, 64 inches Moons and Cotton Wick, &c., &c.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Articles, and Shop Goods of Messrs. Cooman Allarackia and Co. in the Godown in Hummum Street, Fort, where Soondy's Emporium of Novelties was lately opened.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., and the day following, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are requested to sell by Public Auction, the Millinery, fancy articles and the over-stock shop goods of Messrs. Cooman Allarackia and Co., the same comprising, pieces of silk velvets, silk satins, French flannel, flower curtain nets, window curtains, counterpanes, waste dress, curtains, and furniture, cards, elastic bands a merinos, gunjeefrock, English carpets, Turkish towels, colored border silk handkerchieves, carpet bags, alpaccas, black cloths, velvet pile table covers, Ladies' dresses, parasols, walking sticks, scarfs, collars, neckties, boot, socks, stockings, night caps, gloves, hair pins, brushes, tweezie cases, crochet bells, powder puffs, iron nets, hats, crochet games, saddles, whips, kerosine hanging lamps, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

To be Sold in the early part of next month, on a day to be fixed hereafter at a room on the ground-floor of building No. 8, on the north side of the Elphinstone Crescent by Public Auction, a splendid Library belonging to a Parsee Gentleman. All departments of English Literature, are represented in the collection.

Catalogues with full particulars will soon be ready, and the books on view of which due notice will be given.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are also authorised to receive offers for a private sale of the whole library.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTRALLY LANE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagor Lukshmebai, widow of the late Baldeobrishna Canoba Almanwar Balcrishna and Ramchunder Balcrishna in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture A, Mortgage dated the 28th day of June 1873, viz :—

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house and shop in room, situate on the west side of Khutrally Lane, in the sub-district of Mahoolsheyr without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed under No. 9 containing by admeasurement 204 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Khutrally Lane, on the west by the property of Framjee Cowasjee, on the north by the house of Sreevarma Sampoo, and on the south by the property of Ramchunder Trimbuck.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN NIZAMPORA AND NEW CAZEE STREET.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on their respective premises by order of the Mortgagee Khoja Ludmabai Ismailjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Goolleebee, widow of Nuseer Mahomed and now wife of Malik Emam nearing and Shaik Emam Serang bin shaik Hubun the following properties by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of August 1873 and executed by the said Mortgagee to the said Mortgagee,

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situated on the north side of Nizampoora Street, in the suburbs of Bhendeshwar, formerly in the occupation of Meman Mumoo Hajee Tar Mahomed, and is now occupied by the said Goolleebee and her tenant registered under No. 2,360 and assessed under No. 35, admeasuring 1,200 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said New Cazee street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by a lane and the house of Mufoo Shaik Ally Fateh, and on the south by a house of Goolam Mahomed Chowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (it not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English Sociable Chile's Pony, Snich Bullock and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, (a like No. 4, Forbes street, above the Bank) the Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Child's carry, &c., the property of W. T. CROCKETT, Esq.; the same comprises, rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, Elkington and Mappin's best plated ware, such as 6 sets of dish covers containing 4 in each entrée, cruet and pickle stands, breakfast comparnions, ice pail, large tea tray, waiter egg boiler, wine coolers, a set of massive lipped Lily pattern spoons and forks by Elkington, dessert and fish eating knives and forks in cases, table candlesticks, castors, &c., a splendid solid rosewood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, easy chairs, drawing-room chairs, occasional circular, pier and sofa tables, handsome French polished easy and rocking chairs, conversation sofas, cheval glasses, clothes and gown pieces, chest of drawers, dispense sideboard, cooking utensils, a fine collection of ferns, and choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham by "Thorn," with a powerful bay Arab brougham horse and harness complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, STORES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Instruments, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron frame and patent pins, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for Indian and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Arab Gallowny, age 8, off height 14, hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR MORE NIGHTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24, 25, 26, and 27 FEBRUARY.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

FOR SALE, a bargain, nearly new a handsome C. Spring BAROUCHE, very light with a pair of well bred Australian geldings 15-3 hands together with brass mounted English Harness the property of a Gentleman whose family is proceeding home. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DAVIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, BHAIDASS GOVERDHUNDASS, LALDASS GOVERDHUNDASS, PURBHOODASS GOVERDHUNDASS and RAMDASS MANECKLALL, have contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 361, situate at Parell on the west side of the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by the property belonging to Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the north by property belonging to Abba Bhaekhi, and on the south by property belonging to Jetha Veerjee, which said piece of land was formerly and is now in the occupation of Sorabjee Jamsetjee. All persons having any claim whatever upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 20th February 1875.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of a quantity of SCRAP STEEL, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

Also for the purchase of a Stock of OLD CAST IRON FIRE-BARS.

The parties tendering to specify the price per Ton.

The Scrap Steel and Old Firebars to be removed at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers within a month after the sale has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Scrap Steel," or "Tender for Old Firebars," sealed and addressed to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 27th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 20th February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY the 1st March 1875, the following alterations in the running of Passenger Trains on this Railway will take effect ; viz :—

The present Train from Bombay at 7-0 a.m, will leave instead at 6-30 a.m., arriving at Poona at 3-0 p.m.

Additional Mixed Trains will leave Poona daily at 7-0 a.m., reaching Sholapur at 6-45 p.m., and leaving Sholapur at 6-15 a.m., arriving at Poona at 6-0 p.m.

The Down Local Train to Kasara will leave Bombay at 6-15 p.m., instead of 6-0 p.m, and will arrive at Kasara at 11-20 p.m.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 1-30 a.m., will leave instead at 6-0 p.m., reach Bhusawal at 6-2 a.m, leave there at 6-17 a.m, and reach Jabalpur at 8-30 p.m, the following day.

The present Train from Bombay at 6-0 a.m, will leave at 7-30 a.m, reach Bhusawal at 10-45 p.m, leave there at 8-30 a.m, and reach Nagpur at 9-0 p.m. the next day, instead of as at present, at 1-30 p.m.

The Up Train will leave Nagpur at 8-30 a.m., as at present, but will reach Bhusawal at 11-0 p.m. instead of at 10-0 p.m. It will leave Bhusawal at 6-25 a.m. the following morning, reaching Bombay the same evening at 10-25.

The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Bhusawal for Badnera at 6-30 a.m., and the up Mixed Train from Badnera at 8-0 a.m., reaching Bhusawal at 6-55 p.m., will be discontinued.

The Down Joint Local Bandora Train at present leaving Bombay at 6-0 p. m. will leave instead at 6-10 p.m., reaching Bandora at 6-45 p.m.

Passengers with Third-class Tickets between Bombay and Kalian and intermediate stations will not be conveyed by the 6 p. m. Train from Bombay.

The trains on the Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Wardha Valley State Railways will also be altered so as to run in connection with the up and Down Mixed Trains between Bhusawal and Nagpur.

For other and consequent alterations and for further particulars, see the published time Bill dated 1st March 1875. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES :—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well estab ished Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS :

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the members' claim, the trust is ended as far as each member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum ; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent. ; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY :

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND, FEBRUARY 1875.

SATURDAY's receipts at the American ports being only 9,000 bales prepared us for a stronger market in Liverpool to-day, and the morning's report accordingly comes firmer, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 8,000. Nothing is said as to prices, but we may look for an improvement in arrivals if not in Spot Cotton also, and should the receipts for the rest of the week continue on the same small scale at which they open, we may look for renewed activity

The American Crop figures are now :—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts	9,000	14,000	... ...
" Exports	.....	4,000	.....
Total recs. since 1st Sept. ..	2,830,000	2,963,000	2,609,000
" Exports to U.K. " ...	1,151,000	1,083,000	1,042,000

Consols this morning are still quoted at 92¼ ; French Rentes 102¼ a decline of ⅛, Bar Silver unchanged at 57½d. per oz. Nothing is said as to the London money market, and the withdrawals of gold from the Bank having apparently ceased, we may infer that the New York demand has been supplied. The premium on gold there has declined a half per cent from the highest point which has a favourable appearance.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 20th instant shows the following alterations viz :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	17,82,071
Do. do. Branches	Dec. "	1,78,344
Deposits	Dec. "	14,01,623
Government Securities	Dec. "	1,41,012
Cash Credits	Dec. "	78,148
Loans	Inc. "	3,56,629
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	20,64,760
Cash with correspondents	Inc. "	2,24,821
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	23,55,490

This statement is unquestionably unfavourable although it is difficult to estimate to what extent it is so. The reduction in Deposits and increase in Loans show more demand for money ; but with respect to Bills Discounted it is as usual impossible to tell what the heavy increase really signifies. If the alteration is the result of local discounts it indicates a material change for the worse in the position of the market, but possibly a large portion of the amount represents Sterling bills bought, against which funds have not yet come in, and in that case, of no significance as regards the actual position.

STERLING Exchange has been very quiet to-day at unaltered rates. If anything however the tendency has been easier, only a very moderate amount of paper having been offered by houses. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..Is. 10 3/32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 10¼d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...Is. 10 7/16	"
Documents 3 do.	...Is. 10 15/32d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is also unaltered but firm.

The SHARE Market to-day has been fairly steady, and in the case of Spinning Companies slightly dearer. The run on Bank of Bombay has again stopped and the quotation remains at 44 per cent. premium. Land's area are stronger, Colabas having improved Rs. 5 and Port Cannings Rs. 10 per share.

The demand for COTTON has been particularly active and prices have advanced Rs. 1 per candy. The demand has run chiefly on Akote at Rs. 195 to Rs. 196 and Ginned Broach at Rs. 224. Bhownugger Mowa March delivery has also been enquired for at Rs. 192 to Rs. 193 but sellers ask Rs. 195 per candy. Saturday's receipts were 7,295 bales.

FREIGHTS have been quiet at £2-5 per ready steamers and £2-7 6 for forward loading. By sail the feeling is easier and £2-7-6 to £2-10 per ton are the current quotations.

PIECE GOODS have been very little dealt in to-day and there is no change of any kind to report.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,000
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Karrachee.....	725
100	50	all	18p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200	do	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
100	1,000	1,000	2-0ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	2,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bengal Co	625 ex.
600	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,350
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New.....	250
1,410	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	525
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company.....	700
230	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	160
500	1,500	all	175ps.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
500	1,000	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	300
200	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,020
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,500
300	2,000	1,500	15 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
200	1,000	all	100 ps.	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	645
1115	400	335	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	455
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co.. L.	1,750
720	...	1,500	250 ps.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,975
200	1,200	all	200 ps.	Samoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	1,000	750	150 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scindean d Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
150	875	all	112 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	150ps.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Tax share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	7,475
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhownugger M. & P. C	1,900
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,175
1,000	150	100	10 ps.	Broach Mills	130
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,340	2,000	all	100 p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,520
1,800	1,25	all	125 p.s.	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,175
1,000	1,000	all	115 p.s.	Great Eastern	1,000
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,085
750	1,000	all	115 p.s.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,300
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	...	800	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,200
1,050	1,000	all	22 ps.	Morarjee Spinning	1,200
4,000	618	all	68	Oriental	700
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
110	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning..	1,120 ex
500	1,000	25	2½ p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	282

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-21	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243
.....	£20	63 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£10	65 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	6s.	G. B. & C. I. Railway ..	1,100
.....	£10	22 8	1s.	Do. New £10 Shares ...	22½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,225
7,000	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	250 p.	Managoa Land	1,250
6,000	1 400	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	170

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th February, compared with the statement issued on 13th February :—

	13th Feb. Rs.	20th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... "	10,00,000	
Do. do. Paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... "	12,47,500	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ..... "	2,49,275	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... "	12,40,750	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... "	12,24,000	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	99,52,025	99,61,525
Government General Treasury Balance	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	66,80,464	84,62,535
Do. do. do. at Branches.	19,50,843	17,72,499
Other Deposits	1,44,54,385	1,30,52,762
Post Bills	52,988	55,391
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,65,235	5,42,252
	3,53,65,940	3,53,96,964

ASSETS.

Government Securities	32,86,191	31,46,089
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,99,780	14,27,908
Loans on Security of do. do.	30,71,268	34,49,595
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,473	24,963
Bills Discounted	1,25,97,884	1,49,62,144
Stamps	4,926	4,694
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,06,959		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,15,000	3,91,959	3,91,959
Bullion	3,91,944	3,91,959
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,34,151	7,58,972
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,13,913	1,12,56,623
	3,53,65,940	3,53,96,964

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February as compared with that for 8th February :—

LIABILITIES.	8th Feb. Rs. A. P.	16th Feb. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,96,187 7 0	16,96,187 7 0
Treasury Balance	3,10, 4,476 1 8	3,61,26,759 2 8
Total Deposits	3,26,55,094 7 7	3,31,54,176 3 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,15,840 11 10	5,10,213 11 1
Sundries	4,65,371 11 2	4,26,779 7 5
	8,81,99,980 7 10	8,78,67,216 0 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,83,83,782 10 10	1 82,87,472 6 10
Loans on Govt. securities, Credits on ditto ..	80,06,806 3 0	80,19,705 3 0
Bills discounted	10,11,120 0 0	25,80,709 14 11
Dead Stock	1,54,94,782 9 10	1,91,00,554 9 9
Stamps	19 84,108 13 5	19,83,603 10 11
Balances with other Banks	13,328 3 3	13,194 0 5
Sundries	3,65,247 14 5	2,75,2 1 4 10
Bullion	2,51,463 15 0	1,76,357 10 2
Cash at Head Office	8,30,248 15 9	8,21 84 4 2
Do. at Branches	1,21,37,554 15 5	5,13, 3,292 1 6
	2,50,02,289 2 11	2,75,63,263 13 8
Rs.	8,81,99,980 7 10	8,78,67,216 0 8

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 13th February as compared with that for 6th February :—

LIABILITIES.	6th Feb. Rs.	13th Feb. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	75,46,894	69,72,909
Other Deposits	64,86,419	70,08,316
Cash Credits	4,01,290	2,80,160
Post Bills	12,036	11,096
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Rs.	2,04,73,431	197,00,541

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office.....	91,02,298	69,26,316
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	7,49,834	1,94,747
Govt. Securities.....	22,72,573	22,44,625
Loans	17,49 347	16,42,6 8
Account of Credits	5,70,104	3,84,446
Mercantile Bills discounted	54,58,709	39,15,739
Dead Stock	2,26,324	2,26,614
Bills of Exchange.....	10,99,692	11,13,271
Due by other Banks.....	12,52,547	14,30,122
Rs.	2,04,73,431	197,00,541

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train mileage of Nizam's State Railway for week ended 16th January 1875.

	Rs. a. p.
Passengers	4,590 1 0
Goods	5,249 5 0
Electric Telegraph	55 7 0
Total	9,894 13 0

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

RECENT prognostications of a continuance of ease of money during the present season are being more than fulfilled by the event. In the beginning of the year, with a large crop of rice to finance, the possibility of a slight advance in the value of money was pretty generally conceded, and in some quarters even a good rise was expected, but the middle of February has arrived, and money looks easier than ever ; in fact, a reduction in the Bank rate can hardly be deferred much longer, for cash is accumulating, local trade continues in a most depressed state, and outside the Bank loans can be obtained on Government paper at per cent. Of course, it must be kept in mind that a considerable amount of silver must go down to Burmah sooner or later, but the breathing time that has been allowed to this market is making it quite able to sustain any probable drain without inconvenience, and the local resources down the coast will also have been augmented. The only changes of important amount in this week's statement of the Bank of Bengal are a decrease in the Treasury Balance at the Branches of 11 lakhs with a corresponding decrease of the Bank's Cash Balances at the Branches of 12 lakhs. At the Head Office the cash is 6 lakhs up, most of the changes having been favourable. The Treasury Balance is up 2 lakhs, the private deposits up 5 lakhs, and the Bills Discounted down 1 lakh, against increase of 6 lakhs in the credits against Government paper.

Business of all sorts remains very dull and discouraging, and the Piece Goods trade in particular is in a very depressed state : both demand and prices are very unsatisfactory. In Exports generally there is still very little doing, but there has been a larger business in Jute lately, a giving way in prices of about a rupee to a little over per bale having tempted purchasers. A large sale of Tea was held to-day, the last of the season, and went off very fairly, prices being much the same as before. But the trade of this port, taking it all round, has seldom been more dragging than it is at present, and it is extremely difficult for Bankers and other capitalists to find employment for their resources

Everything that reaches from England, in the way of news about the Money Market, leads to the belief that a rise in the value of money is not at hand, and that the late reduction of the Bank minimum to 3 per cent. was premature. A return to 4 per cent. minimum may be looked for any day.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been very quiet all the week, and at one time a firm quotation could scarcely be obtained from the Banks, whilst Document Bills were actually negotiated at 1-10½. Most of the remittance paper for this mail was, however, taken during the first two working days after departure of last despatches, and the rates then obtained were 1-10 on demand, 1-10⅛ at 3 months' sight, and 1-10⅜ to 7/16 at 6 months' sight. After those rates gave way, buying was suspended, or almost so, until to-day, when more steadiness ensued on receipt of telegrams reporting that yesterday's Council Bills brought a better price than was generally anticipated. Banks have to-day again sold at 1-10⅜ for the long usance, but shorter dates have not recovered, owing to prospects of dearer money in Lombard-street. Mercantile paper has been very scarce this week, and the general run of first class credits has been sold at from 1 10⅛ to 7/16d, whilst Documents brought 1-10⅜ at first, then 1-10⅛ as above stated, and latterly 1-10 3/16 being difficult of sale at that rate at the close. Quotations now stand as under, but all the Banks are not sellers.

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-9 15/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1-10⅛
Bank Bills 6 "	...	1-10⅜
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight		1-10 7/16 to ⅜
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,		1-10 9/16 to ⅝

Bombay Bills on demand are quoted at 8 annas premium at the Banks, and for 60 days' sight 8 annas discount. Private paper of the latter currency is at 1 rupee discount.

China rates are higher, and the closing price of private 30-day paper for yesterday's direct steamer was 222 ⅛

The issue of Council Bills made yesterday by the Secretary of State in London consisted of 70 lakhs, of which 30 lakhs on Calcutta brought 1-9 15/16 and 40 lakhs on Bombay 1-10 1/16 giving an average of rather over 1-10.

Bank Shares are very steady, and Bengals have to-day been sold as high as 1 415. Nationals are firm at 117, with business done, and Delhis have been placed at 183. Agras remain at 90.

Tea shares have varied very little, but the tone has been quiet, and buyers scarcely so eager to work as a rule. Singells have continued in favor, and a considerable business has been done at 135 for cash. Burpoolahs brought 108 and 109, Darrungs 91 and 92, East Indias 86 and 85, Kalacherras 128 to 130, Kunchunpores 94, Central Cachar, 169 down to 167, Colonials 125, Mothobas 7 prem., Dhara Doons 90, Dellagos 70 and 69, Luckimpores 139, Majagrams 114 and 115, and Soomas 90, all closing at about those rates.

Spinning Mill Shares are rather neglected at present, but in Barnagorees there has been a fair amount of dealing, to a slight advance for the day, Nortons selling as low as 132, they were yesterday done up to 135 and 136 Gooserys have been done at 242, Fort Gloucesters at 99, and Bowreah new shares at 110. In others no transactions reported.

Coal Shares are being looked after again, and the feeling is favourable. The business incindes Beerbhooms at from 130 to 132, Bengals at 1,340, Equitables at 300, whilst Ramegunges are quoted at 112, all steady.

Miscellaneous Shares—Indian Steam have been sold at 520, and Bengal Iron Works at 8 premium. Press shares are quite neglected.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. ZEALOT, 862 tons, Captain J. A. Best, sailed yesterday for Hurre viâ the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,850 bales cotton, 481 cwts. rape seed, and 1,000 cwts. linseed.

THE SHIP RIALTO, 1,165 tons, Captain John B. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (January 25th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to MESSRS. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP LOUISA FLETCHER, 1 283 tons, Captain S. Marrish, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Singapore (January 5th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP AFRICANA, 1,557 tons, Captain F. Jordan, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Cardiff (September 8th) brought 1,999 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S. S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain W. Sheward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. M. Ritchie, Mr. Hunser and son and twenty-five deck passengers.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain H. M. Warner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vingorla with the following passengers :—Captain Sandy, Surg. Joynt, 52 rank and file, 5 women, 3 children, and 4 followers, of the 66th Regiment.

THE S. S. KONG SEVERE, 1,551 tons, Captain S. McKicher, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from (Jeddah February 5th,) calling at Aden, brought a general cargo & 916 pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Steam Hobart & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Powell, L. N., Mr. Scott, Mr. Bartman, and fourty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Conry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast & Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Naryen Abbajee, Asst. Collector, Mr. G. Fazell Bulwanee, Mr. L. M. Fernandez, & 105 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PALOYO, 1,279 tons, Captain A. Keith, sailed yesterday for Liverpool viâ the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Lyne, Major W.C. B. Ryan, two children, E. nurse and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Ballett and two children, Mr. D. McMordie, and Revd. and Mrs. Dawson and three children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. J. F. Hoar. For Catchmandvee.—Mr. Jamalloodin and servant, Mr. Fiore, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibetto. For different ports—one hundred and sixty-seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Penang (s)	Avern	Bussorah, Feb 4.
	Louisa Fletcher	Marrish	Sing'pore, Jan 5.
22	H. M S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Vingorla.
	Patna (s)	Sheward	Calcutta, Jan 28.
	Rialto.....	Babot	Calcutta, Jan 25.
	Pehlwan (s)	Jonry	Goa, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Zambesi (s)	Caten	Aden and Suez.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Paloyo (s)	Keith	Liverpool.
	Zealot (s).....	Best	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.

Ship Hanah Law, to London or New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
19 Arabia (s)..... Lewis..... Moulmein, Feb 11.
M. Northcote (s) ...Phipps ..... Madras, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
18 Cassandra (s)..... ....
China (s) ....
Pilot (s)..... ....
Peterborough ....
Canterbury ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
19 Agra (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Annie Frost .... Liverpool.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Newmarch, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Balaghat.
Gregson, Captain, Bengal 70th Regt, on sick leave, from ——.

FEBRUARY 20.

Blomfield, Colonel, Madras 7th Regt N I, on leave, from Madras.
Colquhoun, Captain, Royal Artillery, to appear before a Med. Board, from Peshawar.
Okeden, Lieut, Bengal 10th Royal Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Reed, Surg Major, Bengal 55th Foot, to appear before a Med. Board, from Roorkee.
Clarkson, Captain, Bengal 89th Regt, on duty, from ——.
Shortt Colonel, Bombay Pol Dept, on leave, from Palunpore,

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Finlay, Surg, Madras A M D, from sick leave, to Madras.
Kendall, Surg Major, Bengal 14th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Cookson, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Homing, Captain, Madras Infantry, to rejoin, to Madras.
Blomfield, Colonel, Madras 7th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Campbell, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Ryan, Major, Bengal 41st Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Okeden, Lieut, B.engal 10th Royal Hussars, on leave to England.
Cunningham, Lieut, Bengal 1st P Cavalry, to rejoin to Rajunpore.
Rommell, Colonel, Madras 29th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Smith, Colonel, Bombay Pol Dept, on leave, to Aden.
Fletcher, Lieut-Col, Madras 27th Regt N I, to join, to Bellary.
Ritchie, Surg, Madras 9th Regt N I, on sick leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Feby. 20.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The undermentioned officers to be magistrate of the 1st class.
Mr H C A Conybeare, Asst Mag, Mirzapur ; Mr R Scott, Asst Mag, Mutra ; and Mr T R Wyer, Ass Mag, Muzaffarnagar.

Mr E C Buck, Offg Secy to Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, to be Director of Land Record and Agriculture, N W Provinces.

Mr E F Atkinson to officiate as Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, as a temporary measure.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the following promotions and reversions :—

From the 2nd Jany 1875, the date on which Mr W S Halsey assumed charge of the Hamirpur District—

Mr M S Howell, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to revert to the 2nd grade ; and Mr C Dobree, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment of Asst Mag.

From the 9th Jany, 1875, the date on which Mr A M Markham assumed charge of his office at Allahabad—

Mr C F Hall, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to revert to the 2nd grade ; and Mr C Dobree, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment of Asst Mag.

From the 8th Jany, 1875, the date on which Capt G E Reade assumed charge of his office—

Mr W R Tuckler, to revert to his appointment of Extra Asst Comr.

From the 19th Jany, 1875, the date on which Lieut-Col Fisher made over charge of the Kumaun District to him—

Capt G E Reade to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade, Kumaun ; and Mr W R Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, to officiate as Asst Comr of Almora.

From the 29th Jany, 1875, the date on which Mr J O' B Beckett assumed charge of the Kumaun D strict—

Lieut-Col J Fisher (on privilege leave) to revert to his appointment of Senior Asst Comr, Garwhal.

Capt G J Garran, Offg Senior Asst Comr, to revert to his appointment of Asst Comr, Naini Tal, but continue to act as Senior Asst Comr, Garhwal, during Lieut-Col J Fisher's absence on privilege leave.

Capt G E Reade to revert to his appointment of Asst Comr, Almora ; and Mr W R Tucker to revert to his appointment of Extra Asst Comr.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr F L Petre, Asst Mag and Colr, Fatehpur, to Bareilly.

Colonel Smith, R. E. Engr, 2nd class, assumed charge of the duties of C Engr and Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, in the P W Dept, on the 15th instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 13th Feb. 1875.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in the native languages before the quarterly committees held on the 4th July 1875, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieut R F J Jervois, Royal Artillery, and Lieut M J Barlow, 5-23 Artillery.

The candidate named below is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieut G A Money, 1-8th Foot (The King's Regt).

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut F W G H Nelson, 40th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the expiration of his furlough.

This officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed, on the 11th July 1875, the prescribed test in Punjabee :—

Lieut R Money, 11th Ben Lancers.

The following candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st Feby 1875 :—

Bombay Dragoons, A-F Royal H A, Surgn H Cornish, 10th Hussars, Lieut R F P Startin, 10th Hussars, Pvte F Brooke, 10th Hussars, Pvte T Smith, 10th Hussars, Pvte J Whitwall, 36th Foot, and Pvte T Grundy, 59th Foot.

The following orders are considered necessary :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 19th Jany 1875, directing Surgn J W O' M Martin, M B, arrived with detachment 1st Batn 5th Foot, from Jubbulpore, to return to the head quarters of the Lucknow Circle, and to report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, British Forces, for further orders.

Rohilcund Di trict Order, dated the 18th Jany 1875, directing Surgn L A Irving, doing duty with d tachment 2nd Batn 19th Foot at Moradabad, to proceed to Allahabad for duty.

Shahjahanpur Station Order, dated the 31st Jany 1875, appointing Private J Mooney, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Mess Orderly Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut R J Waller, 46th N I, proceed d to join garrison class.

Delhi Field Force Order, dated the 11th Dec 1874, directing Surgn D O' C Raye, M D, to continue in medical charge of the detachment of Artillery at Ferozepore.

29th Foot—Incremental Order, dated the 23rd Jany 1875, appointing Lieut William Patrick Lawlor to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Shirley Apthorp, who has exchanged, from date.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 1st Feby 1875, directing the following arrangements, on the return from furlough of Brevt Majr R W Sartorius, v C, C M G, on the 31st ultimo :—

Lieut G W Muir to Officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as Interpreter.

Lieut J C F Gordon, offg 2nd Squadn Subn, to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut J P Ewing, (E Batty F Brde), to Bombay, for one month from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

4th Foot—Paymaster G W Vesey, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a Medical Board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut E O Sullivan, (No 4 Batty 23rd Bgde,) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Vety Surgn J Hammond, (16th Bgde), to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent priv te affairs.

6th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Paymaster W Wastell, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col J Smith, (Comdt 28th N I,) for ten days, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Col J F Stafford, (Comdt, 19th N I,) to Bombay, to thirty days from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Col C Drury, (Comdg at Kangra,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lieut Col T W Holland, (doing duty at Umballa,) for thirty days from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj W Wingate, (Comdt 18th N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt E B Hamere, (2nd Squadn Subn 4th Bengal Cavalry,) for thirty days, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut C C Dyce, (1st Wing Subn 29th N I), to remain at Agra, from the 14th Jany to the 6th Feby, in extension ; and thence to Bombay, for one month from the 7th Feby, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry—Col W R Cunningham, (doing duty at Umballa,) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn W F Stevenson, M B, (doing duty with D Batty, 8th Brde R A,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Majr B Kendall, (in medical charge 14th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Surgn Maj R Mantell, M B, (in medical charge 9th Bengal Cavalry), to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

HIGH COURT.—23RD FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

128-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla bin Ally Sahib Coor v Narayen Crustna Land and others—No appearance.
213-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Lieut-Col T Shatcher—No appearance.
907-74—Tyabjee and Tyabjee—Hore and Langley—Fallonjee Pestonjee v J W Christian—Fletcher and Smith.
501-74—A Fram c—Sha Ichschund Jugjeevundas v Manockchund Purbhoodas—No appearance.
599-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Madhowrao Harry v Rimington—No appearance.
40-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabee v Premjee Ookerda and another—No appearance.
43-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Aspandiarjee Jamsetjee—No appearance.
44-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dadabhoy Framjee Banajee—No appearance.
46-75—Rimington Hore and Langley—Navibai widow v Manockchund Purbhoodas—Sharpe and Thumbu.
48-75—In per on—Ambaram Nurbharam v Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy—No appearance.
49-75—M B Bavtliya Memon v Elias Ally v Ajee Balloo—No appearance.
50-75—In person—Fallonjee Pestonjee v Bamonjee Pestonjee—No appearance.
58-75—In person—Cursetjee Burjorjee v Navazbai widow—No appearance.
63-75—C M J Pollock—Canjee Maljee v Ccoverjee Megjee—No appearance.
65-75—In person—Shaik Adam Noorooddin and others v The Girgaum Cotton Mills—No appearance.
68-75—M M Munshi—M Mungutlal Mun hi v Chintoba Purshotumjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

704-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Rajiatbai, widow v Ghellabhoy Moriram—In person.
144-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Tateba Samut v Narayen Jeewajee Jackee.—Crawford and Boevey.
165-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jeshi Soorjee Purshotum v Issur Gangjee and another—J. Gopall.
208-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dadabhoy Ebram v Khoja Fazulbhoy Hasumbhoy—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
222-74—P. Kavasjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee v Soma Lingoo Nurseyee and another—Mr. Fletcher and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

BARODA, 22ND FEBRUARY.

Scindiah arrived in the afternoon at five o'clock in special train consisting of fourteen carriages and had a splendid reception. Sir Richard Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, Officers of the garrison, and representatives of the Political Department were present on the platform, and on Scindiah alighting he was embraced by Sir Richard Meade and introduced to the several officials. The Maharajah afterwards drove in the Gaekwar's state carriage to Muckinpoora Palace, where he was visited by Sir Lewis Pelly. He had two Rances and a large number of attendants with him. Mr. Melvill arrived by the mail train in the evening. Baroda is now full of visitors and considerable difficulty prevails as to accommodation.

ALLAHABAD 22ND FEBRUARY.

General Stafford and Colonel Keatinge have full authority to act vigorously against the Naga tribes concerned in the late massacre. They expect to have a force in the Naga hills by the end of this month; 500 men of the Duffla force proceed in that direction. Rain has fallen at Allahabad to-day.

WOOL.

The following telegram received from a London firm of undoubted standing has been handed to us for publication:—

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

"March public auctions in Liverpool. Decline in prices expected in sympathy with the decline in English wool and in consequence of disputes with work people."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY.

The Hon. Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey has been Gazetted Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Marling a Liberal has been elected M. P., for Stroud defeating Viscount Bury.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 22ND FEBRUARY.

After protracted negociations a Senate Bill has been framed in which it is proposed that the Departments shall elect 225 members a third of whom retire triennially and the remaining 75 are to be elected for life by the Assembly. Marshal MacMahon has waived the right of nomination.

M. Gambetta's warnings against Bonapartism have secured the support of the Left.

LONDON, 20TH FEB., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16.	
Exchange on India	1-10 to 1-9 7/8
4 per cent Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5 do. do.	100½
Oriental Bank shares	£45
Chartered " "	£15-10
Do. Mercantile "	£25
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£27
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£59,000,000
" Notes in Circulation	£163,500,000
3 per cents. Consols for account	92 7/8
5 " French Rente 1872	109 7/8
Bar Silver	57½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Helsing, Indus, and Arabia.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

IN order to prevent dak robberies between Lucknow and Seetapore, which have been rather frequent of late, the *Lucknow Times* tells us that each dak is to be accompanied by a constable armed with a pistol and sword.

WE (*Pioneer*), understand that the School or College, to which we have more than once referred, as about to be established by Sir Richard Meade in Bangalore, for the training of native officers in the P. W., Forest, and other departments will be opened on the 1st of April next.

THE Maharaja of Travancore leaves Jubbulpore by special train this evening, and will reach Raichore on the morning of the 27th instant. His Highness will pass direct through without calling at Bombay.

Two station porters at Sahibgunge, on the East Indian Railway were engaged in carrying a large box across the line from the down to the up platform, and, as they were putting the box into the brake-van, a pilot engine came on the same line, before they could get out of the way: the engine knocked one of them down, cut off one of his legs and smashed his skull. He died on the spot. The other porter was slightly wounded, the engine having only grazed his back.

No one will deny, observes the Dacca paper, that our Duffla campaign has been somewhat bloodless. Five coolies among the killed and wounded, and even that, by the falling of a tree! Instructions have, we read, been issued by the Commissariat Department, on a requisition by the Field Commissariat Officers, to dispose of all the surplus stores either by their transfer to the nearest Commissariat stations or by local sale, instead of incurring heavy transport expenses by sending them back to Calcutta.

WE understand, observers a Calcutta paper, that applications have been received for forty-two-fold the amount required for the Paris Municipal Loan of 1875. It will be remembered that the amount of the loan was Francs. 220,000,000 or Rs. 8,80,00,0000, issued in debentures of Fcs. 440 each, re-imbursable, in 75 years, at Fcs. 500 (Rs. 200). No tenders were to be received for less than 50 Debentures. The Calcutta branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte has received, and forwarded applications for 22,000 Debentures. The proportion that will be allotted being about one per cent., the tenderers will receive some 220. only.

A REPORT is becoming very prevalent, especially amongst the junior members of the Civil Service, that Government contemplate appointing no fewer that twenty-three natives to Zilla and additional judgeships in Bengal. We have not been able to verify the truth of the report, but if, considering the limited number of such judgeships, we should think that the number of appointments to be given away out of the Service has been exaggerated. If true, even to a limited extent, the civilians will have just cause of complaint. Besides, we doubt very much whether twenty-three natives, competent to fill the judgeships, could be found.

WE are informed that Mr. W. Sowerby C.E. F.G.S., late Local Fund Engineer in charg of the Broach Division, has been appointed Superintendent of Geological Survey in His Highness the Nizam's service on a salary of Rs. 800 p er mensem with travelling allowance of Rs. 6 per diem. This appointment is looked upon with general satisfaction as Mr. Sowerby's qualifications both as an Engineer and Geologist are of no mean order, and the Nizam's Government may be congratulated on the selection that Sir Salar Jung has made for the first incumbent of the newly created office. Mr. E. G. Lynn, B.C.E. the Assistant Superintendent of Coal Fields, is, we hear, to be Mr. Sowerby's Assistant, and certain other changes are about to take place in connection with the Coal Field staff of which Mr. Heenan is the chief.

IT is said that the reason why the Government of India had been obliged to look over the claims of the Honb'le Mr. Justice Kemp, at present the oldest Civilian Judge on the bench of the High Court, in filling up the vacant appointment of officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, was that, when the learned Judge had acted for Sir Barnes Peacock, he was unable, not having presided at the Original Side of the Court, to hear appeals of cases sent up from the latter Court. At the time Mr. Justice Kemp was appointed to the office, this question was not considered, but was noticed by the Government of India after the arrangement had been made. When, however, it became necessary for Sir Richard Couch to vacate the bench to preside at the Baroda trial, and a Judge was to be appointed, the Government saw the necessity of appointing the oldest barrister Judge, who was Mr. Justice Macpherson.

THE *Lucknow Times* points to the following statistics as somewhat curious:—In 1870-71, there were 25,597 cows and bullocks, and *only* 12 *horses* in Oudh. The clerk on 12 Rupees per mensem, to whom was entrusted the duty of filling the returns, must thinks, have been half asleep, our contemporary at the time he entered the number *twelve*, and reaming of the *twelve* Imaums, their *twelve* fiery teeds, and his own poor pittance of *twelve* Rupees per month. When he woke up the following year, he put down *cows and bullocks* 439,000, and *horses* 800, without seeing the absurdity of importing into Oudh in one year 4 lakhs and 5,000 cows and bullocks. Perhaps it was shown to him that the figure was a little too high, and getting a sharp reprimand from his official superior, and perhaps being threatened with dismissal, by one stroke of his pen he *killed* or sent away from the province 97,399 cows and bullocks, and 422 horses, and put down cows and bullocks 332,691, and 378 horses!" So much for statistics as compiled by natives!

A CALCUTTA paper hears that his Excellency the Viceroy has taken the condition of the Calcutta Dockyard under his consideration. He evidently is of opinion that something should be done for improving the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore, and, considering the extent of the Calcutta shipping, there is no possible reason why the Dockyard should not keep pace with that at Bombay, and yield a considerable profit to the Government. Accordingly, the Viceroy in Council has appointed the following officers as a special committee, with a view to placing the Dockyard in a proper and efficient position, especially with regard to its great, but hitherto neglected capabilities. The following officers have been selected for this committee by the Viceroy:—President—Dr. G. W. Cline, LL. D., Barrister-at-law, Financial Department. Members, —Capt Rodgers, Bengal Marine, and S. Roe, Esq. Lord Northbrook has made an excellent selection in the President, who had suggested some excellent reforms in the Dockyard at Bombay.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the correspondence that has lately appeared in your columns there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to whether the aristocracy would swim with the 150 to 200 Rs. wallahs, that "Paul" writes about, if such is the case why not make an extra charge for one day in the week as is done at the salt-water bath on the Liverpool Pier Head; this plan has succeeded admirably there, why should it not here? The charge there is 1s., ordinary 6d.

DICKY SAM.

Bombay, 22nd February.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see others are becoming interested in the projected new swimming bath and that the matter is likely to be tested by public opinion notwithstanding the indifference shown to Mr. Pedder's invitation.

There seem to be insurmountable obstructions to a bath in Back Bay which preclude the idea of making one there—in this case, the question is narrowed to the site at Breach Candy as the only one available.

I still maintain that a bath in that position will be inaccessible to those who reside some distance away, and will be restricted to a very small portion of the European inhabitants, and I think moreover that the class inhabiting Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill and Malabar Hill is one that can very well afford to subscribe for and build its own bath without appropriating funds which were given to benefit less favoured individuals. But as I understood—(I may be wrong, as a writer in the *Statesman* seems to have heard a great many things at the meeting I did not hear although he asserts the contrary) from Mr. Pedder that though a wish was expressed in preference for a swimming bath yet the money is not fettered by any conditions but may be applied for the benefit of Europeans generally. I suggest that if the proposed swimming bath cannot be erected in a spot where it is available and handy, that the matter number let the money be spent in another way. A European Gymnasium, a public library, a home for convalescents from Hospitals, a Turkish Bath for Europeans only, and many others are all deserving the gift and worthy of consideration, and I take it that the object of the donor will be best fulfilled by choosing that which does the most good, and not by investing the money, in a way that will benefit only a very few and those few the Europeans who least require it.

A writer in Monday's *Statesman*, who writes too angrily to be either courteous, honest or impartial, accuses me of imputing class motives to Mr. Pedder in selecting Breach Candy for the Bath. I did nothing of the sort, and indeed the fact that Mr. Pedder invites suggestions from the public proves that he did not select that site definitely although he may think it the best. The meeting to prove how loyally and considerately the Municipal Commissioner acted and wishes to act in this matter, and my own motive is simply to prevent what I humbly think is a misapplication of a considerable sum of money.

W. G.

PREACHING AND PREACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks copied from the *Pioneer* into the local papers, regarding Mr. Rivington's preaching are ludicrous, what sense is there in comparing Mr. Rivington with a third class dissenting minister? Why indeed drag that ministry in at all except to have a slap at the weakness of the Church?

Without saying much about this latter as represented did the Church stand higher as to the power of her preachers than she now does in England, while curiously enough dissent is at the present time singularly weak in this respect, so that the comparison of the *Pi* is peculiarly infelicitous.

Time was (and not long ago) when there were giants, in the different denominations, Binney, Newman Hall, Martin, Sortaine, Candler, and Puncheon are a few among the many who adorned the ranks of dissent, but now, with perhaps the sole exception of Spurgeon, who is there to be named in the same breath with the Bishops of Peterborough and Ripon, Canon Syddon, Staunton and other eloquent preachers whose names are household words at home?

I have had the privelege of hearing most of our leading pulpit orators, and few, I think, surpass Mr. Rivington in language and style and none in fervor and earnestness: I believe him to be what he looks, a good man gifted with wonderful power for good. Terribly earnest is he, too much so I fear for Bombay, for I noted with pain that on the third occasion of his appearance in the Cathedral, society had given him up—poor man!!

It struck me specially that Mr. Rivington preached the Lord Jesus and His Gospel, so I am at a loss to understand what the *Guardian* means by fearing that Mr. Rivington's gospel is not identical with that of Mr. Douglas; does not the *Guardian* approve of the gospel of our blessed Lord! As the *Pioneer* is widely read it is just as well to correct a fact as given by its pleasantly critical.

CORRESPONDENT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant an article about establishing industrial schools in India for the natives has attracted my attention, I therefore beg to make some remarks on the subject.

Great may be the want of such institutions in different parts of India, but their success is very doubtful. I do not know how far the Burnagberry experiment has succeeded, but there is a mechanical workshop here attached to the Poona Civil Engineering College which must have cost Government about 50 or 60 thousand rupees, and is still kept up at a further cost of some hundreds of rupees monthly—where, I am sorry to say with the exception of about half a dozen Portuguese boys, not a single native youth attends. The advantage offered in this place is remarkable viz: Rs. 5 per month scholarship also a further sum according to the work done by each boy—and only three years binding. Now it is well known in England a youth cannot enter an establishment to learn his trade unless he binds himself as an apprentice for six or seven years, besides, has to pay some hundreds of pounds sterling to the proprietor for teaching him.

Here no such sums are asked yet no advantage is taken by the natives. I have myself attempted to collect about a dozen lads, offering Rs. 3 per month, and two years binding only, but not a single youth volunteered.

A few did apply on condition of leaving at pleasure thinking that they will learn the trade in a couple of months and earn higher wages elsewhere.

Under such circumstances it would indeed be folly to experiment any further, as such experiments will necessarily cost large sums of money to Government, which will only be wasted.

It seems to me as a rule the natives of India can cram any amount of book learning into their brains, but they hate physical labour simply because they are lazy.

A. D. E.

Poona, February 20.

THE BAND OF THE BORDERER'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few lines only are needed, I feel certain, to explain the object of this letter, and to call forth hearty and numerous responses. Those who attended the Band-stand last evening heard the Band of the 'Borderers' for the last time (for they leave Bombay to-morrow.) They heard the hearty fellows wish us all 'Farewell' in song and with music: let all their admirers join in any way they may think the fittest to testify that these efforts to please the Bombay public have not been inappreciated. I would propose that some silver wind or other Band instrument be purchased and presented to them with a suitable inscription on it to remind them hereafter of their too short stay among us. I enclose my small contribution and feel confident that all will give who can, however, small the amount, but all must bear in mind that,

"Bis dat qui cito dat."

G. W. T.

*** We shall be happy to receive subscriptions for the object proposed. ED. *B. G.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 21ST FEBRUARY.

I have not had anything to communicate to you for some time, our station having been very quiet until the last few days. The weather here cannot be complained of at present, the evenings and mornings are still cool, and the hot season, with its accompaniment of hot winds, has not yet set in, but no doubt we shall very soon get a taste of it, and in the mean time people appear anxious to make the most of the short time of cool weather still left. A grand farewell dinner was given, a few evenings ago, by the resident members of the Club to Major and Mrs. Menzies who are leaving the station for a time; Major Menzies, our much respected Small Cause Court Judge and Inspector General of Registration, having obtained furlough, is going to Europe for two years, to recruit his strength after a very long stay out here. The dinner took place at the Club and twenty-six ladies and gentlemen sat down to a well supplied table. Our able Deputy Commissioner, *dicto tempore*, proposed the health of the guests, (Major and Mrs. Menzies) and spoke of the thanks due to the gallant gentleman, for the great trouble he had taken in the formation of the Club and the loss his and Mrs. Menzies' absence will be to the society of Oomrawuttee. The toast having been given with full honours, the gallant Major replied in a few but well shaped sentences; after which the tables were cleared and the room was arranged for dancing, some of the ladies kindly consenting to act as Chaperones during the time the dresses of the ladies were of the best, and deserving of a larger sphere for admiration. A striking fact was that amongst the ladies present, there were no less than 3 brides in bridal dresses, and where all the ladies looked so charming, it would be difficult to say who was the most charming. The floral decorations of the room, and the manner in which the clustering of flowers and plants in the corners of the room was arranged, certainly did much credit to the amateur decorators, the lady who designed them. I must not forget to mention the Honorary Secretary of the Club, and our Oomrawutter Souter, who all played a very active part and took much trouble in the getting up and the arrangements of the entertainment. I hear that several private farewell dinners are to be given to our worthy Judge, which shows how very popular he is in the station, and it is a general feeling that the Badminton Club will miss Mr. Menzies, loss one of its most energetic and accomplished members.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 15TH FEBRUARY.

Perhaps you would like a few lines from such a far inland station as this. We are buried alive here for want of variety, yet we have our amusements of our own sort—the 16th Lancers gave a ball some days ago which was a great success; there were no muddled mammas or tippling papas to be seen, nor did I observe any soap suds such as Miss Perkins recently described as the kind of Champagne usually served out at Bombay Balls—No! things are better managed here. The Lancers are a splendid looking regiment, what must the native *sowars* think of them? Although the Lancers and other European regiments are now at Trimulgherry and Bolarum, yet it seems difficult to get a house in Secunderabad although house-rent cannot be said to be high, as Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 represents a rental of a tolerably good house. The Union Hotel here, is called the Nizam's Hotel, kept by a knowing Madrassee, a light contractor—it is a matter of surprise to a stranger that this fine station does not possess a really good Hotel such as some Parsees keep in Bombay and Poona, which cannot be why a well managed Hotel would not pay here as well as in Bombay or Poona. There were several visitors to the Nizam's Hotel last week—some from Bombay, some from Madras, others from Poona and elsewhere—representing a variety of classes, commercial men, medi, Doctors, and some educational gentlemen among them. a Government Professor of Geology who had brought a waggon load of native students with him to see the curious rocks about Hyderabad. A train left this on Sunday at 2 P.M. for Wadi, with Mr. Farran, with Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendants and respondents.

BOMBAY.

THE TUBBET SHIP ABYSSINIA, was hauled into the Government Dock yesterday for repair.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Bhasquart Palloo was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing a pair of shoes.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held at Mount Road on Sunday morning on the body of a woman named Luximee, who committed suicide by jumping into a well. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

BUGGY ACCIDENT.—A native boy about 14 years of age was last night knocked down by buggy No. 334 in Syed Abdool Raymon Street and sustained a severe fracture of the skull. He was at once removed to Hospital; driver being placed under arrest.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.—Three deaths occurred among the pilgrims who are on board the *s. s.* Kong Seree, on Sunday last, one occasioned by fever and chest disease, and the others by old age. Three more of the pilgrims have been removed to the G. T. Hospital.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The second lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute for the Session of 1874-75, will be delivered at the rooms of the institute this evening at 8-30, by the Revd. D. C. Boyd, M. A., on Scottish and German Universities." The lecture is open to the public.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The report for the past week shows a total of 360 prisoners incarcerated up to yesterday. Fifty of these were Europeans, 28 of whom were undergoing sentences passed by military Courts martial. The remaining 310 prisoners were all natives, three only out of that number being military prisoners.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Dinorah ..... Straus.
Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs ..... Auber.
Valse	Dream of the Rose ..... Burkhardt.
Selection	L'Italiana in Algieri ..... Rossini.
Potpourri	Charivari ..... Hamm.
Galop	Politechnicker ..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT FROM MAJOR DAVEE BAHADOOR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Kurrumbux Allabux was charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with having stolen a courier bag and a number of currency notes of the aggoregate value of Rs. 50, the property of Major Davee Bahadoor. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CALIFORNIAN REVIVALIST:—The Revd. William Taylor, this well-known Californian Evangelist, is now in Calcutta, but will leave in a few days for London. Mr. Taylor goes to England by special invitation of Mr. Moody, to assist the revival services, which Messrs. Moody and Sankey propose holding in London during the next three months. We are informed that Mr. Taylor is to preach in the Corinthian Theatre tomorrow evening. *Indian Daily News.*

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Sheik Baban Ryman, aged 35, was charged with having stolen a carriage handle, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and also with having in his possession a third class carriage lamp belonging to the same company. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to receive 15 stripes at the Byculla railway station for the first, and to three months' imprisonment for the second offence.

A FRACAS occurred in Hanuman Lane at about 9½ o'clock last night, in which three police sepoys were assaulted by a West Indian seaman. It appears that one of the sepoys had arrested a Hindu who had been creating a disturbance, and an Italian seaman who was passing interfered and released the prisoner; the West Indian then seized one of the sepoy's baton and assaulted three of them, Constables Gough and Ingram coming up at the time arrested the two seamen, who will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.

BREACH OF TRUST.—An information was laid before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday at the Fort Police Court, by Hurgovundas Cooberdas, of the firm of Hurgovundas Cooberdas and Co, Brokers, charging Ramdass Samuldass with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of nine shares of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, and also charging Ramdass Jevray, and Khesmjee Hurrydass with abetting the offence. His Worship ordered arrest and search warrants and summonses to be issued as prayed for by the complainant.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the criticism on the Elphinstone play in our yesterday's issue, in which we stated that the dresses of the ladies might have been better, writes that "Owing to disappointment in a quarter whence the Shakspeare Society expected the use of appropriate dresses, Mr. Terry, of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, was requested only three day before the performance to make ready more than a dozen decent dresses, and that too within a limited sum, for the entertainment has cost more than Rs. 1,200. Now, Sir, you will easily perceive that it is not easy to make a dozen or so appropriate and fitting dresses in so short a time. Again Mr. Terry has assisted this Society in more ways than one. It was because of him that the Duke looked so magnificent on the stage It was also owing to him alone that Mr. Dinshaw D. Dawar, in his personation of Olivia looked so splendid and so bewitching. Above all it was owing to him alone that Sir Toby became the favourite of the audience, because it was the general impression that the dress lent half the charm to his acting."

SUICIDE BY STABBING.—An inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital on the body of one Muddarkhan, a Mahomedan, who had committed suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen with a knife. The deceased in making his dying declaration said that at about 6½ o'clock p. m. on Saturday last, while walking along the Boosar Moola street, he was accosted by a man named Booden, who offered to bring about a reconciliation between the deceased and his wife, with whom he had been on bad terms for some time. During the conversation which ensued, the deceased's wife came up and the deceased stept towards her, intending to prostrate himself before her and "bring her round." Booden then struck him in the face and defied him. A brief squabble ensued and the deceased was then stabbed with a knife in the abdomen by Booden, who then ran away. The deceased pursued and took the knife from him, and then stabbed himself fatally with it. The coroner's jury, on hearing the evidence of the by-standers, which strongly contradicted the statements made by the deceased, returned a verdict of death from wounds inflicted by the deceased upon himself in attempting to commit suicide.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF MISS COLLETT'S SCHOOL.—At the Darbar Room in the Town Hall yesterday evening the distribution of prizes took place to the pupils of Miss Collett's school. This is the second time that this event has taken place; the room was filled and the proceedings created a good deal of interest. Mr. Starling occupied the Chair, and the prizes were distributed by a lady who has always shown much interest in educational work. There was present on the occasion several of the clergy of Bombay. The Rev. C. Gilder, the Rev. L. Rivington, Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Rev. D. C. Boyd, besides a large number of ladies. General Lord was also present, together with Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Dr. Gallway, Dr. Codrington, and Dr. Langley, and several other gentlemen. The proceedings commenced with the performance of a very good selection of songs sung by the children alternated with a solo or duo on the pianoforte. The singing of the children was remarkably good, showing the excellent tuition they had undergone, and to which they are indebted, we believe, to Miss Miles who takes this portion of the duties of the school. The efficiency of the children in music was generally remarked. After the programme had been exhausted the distribution of prizes took place, at the conclusion of which Mr. Starling addressed a few words to them, in the course of which he remarked that he had always taken an interest in schools and in meetings of children generally, and, with much pleasure the efficiency of the pupils in Miss Collett's school, especially considering the short time that had elapsed since her school had been opened, one year and a half. Alluding to the work exhibited on the table, which the pupils had done during the past year, consisting of worsted and other work in a variety of designs, both ornamental and useful, particularly some yards of point lace made by one of the pupils, a jewess, and which attracted much notice, Mr. Starling remarked that it was evident they were not allowed to be idle. Miss Collett had now the largest private school in Bombay, and she had gained this position without any assistance from Educational Boards or Committees, but alone by her own energy and good management, and he had much pleasure in wishing her a continuance of the success she so well deserved.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* ZAMBESI, Captain G. F. Cates, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain and Mrs Colquhoun and two children.

For Venice—Mr P Z Jourdan, and Dr J H Ritchie.

BREACH OF A COTTON CONTRACT.

DYAL RUTTONSEY *v.* H. CLASON AND CO.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the appeal court, consisting of Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Green, delivered judgment in the above case, in which the plaintiff had filed an appeal from a decision given by Sir Charles Sargent on the 27th July 1874 in favour of the defendants with costs. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Mooljee, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; with Mr. Farran, with Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendants and respondents.

In the court below plaintiff sued the defendants to recover Rs. 1,900 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants' breach of a contract to sell and deliver cotton. On the 18th April 1873, plaintiff sold to defendants 101 candies Vingorla Compta cotton at the rate of Rs. 189 per candy, deliverable on the 10th May 1873. A written contract embodying the terms of the sale was executed between the parties. The plaintiff, according to his plaint, was ready to perform the agreement on his part, but the defendants failed to do so on their part. In May 1873 plaintiff resold the cotton to Messrs. Gaddum and Co. on account of the defendants at Rs. 170 per candy, and the sum now sued for was the difference between the contract price and the price realised at the sale. On the 12th May 1873, plaintiff's solicitor wrote to defendants that they had been asked to take delivery of the cotton which was then lying ready for delivery; that they were again called upon two days afterwards to take delivery, and that upon their intimating to plaintiff that they would not pass his cotton within their selection, he authorised them to buy the cotton of the quality he had contracted to sell at the market-rate of the day on his account, but that they neither selected his cotton, which was of the description he contracted to sell, nor bought the cotton from the market on his account. In consequence of defendants' failure to take delivery or buy the cotton from the market, plaintiff was compelled to dispose of the same to Messrs. Gaddum and Co., on defendants' account, under a contract for 250 candies at the rate of Rs. 170 per candy, and was thus put to a loss of Rs. 1,900 at the rate of Rs. 19 per candy.

The defendants' case was this. They denied that the plaintiff had sustained any damage or that he was ready to perform his part of the contract; and they stated that the plaintiff was not justified in his manner of proceeding to sell the cotton, and that, by the custom of trade in Bombay, it was incumbent on him to have held a survey on the cotton before proceeding to a sale. Such sale should have been held in open market, and under any circumstances, plaintiff was by his conduct precluded from recovering any damages. As was customary at the time of sale of cotton, the plaintiff on the 18th April 1873 gave to defendants' broker an agreement in the following words:—"The undersigned merchant sells to Messrs. H. Clason and Co. 161 candies new Vingorla Compta cotton at Rs. 189 per candy with 3½ per cent. discount. That cotton is to be delivered to you within the 10th May. We shall give you selection and delivery." The defendants, being in great need of cotton, applied at the plaintiff's "jatha" in Colaba in order to obtain the cotton contracted for, but the plaintiff did not show them cotton which answered to the description contracted for, or which would pass in the defendants' selections. What the plaintiff did offer was cotton of an inferior description called in the Bombay Green 'Anthony," and which is in very respect inferior to Vingorla Compta cotton, which always commands a higher price. On the morning of the 10th May 1873, defendants again attended at the plaintiff's "jatha," when he had no suitable cotton to offer with the exception of one parcel, which already bore the stamp of Gaddum and Co., showing that it had previously been selected by that firm. Defendants, however, offered to begin to select from this lot provided the plaintiff produced a written permission from Messrs. Gaddum and Co., but as he failed to produce it, and as this lot was the only cotton of a suitable quality in his "jatha," the defendants, unable to procure a selection, left it. With the object of refuting the assertions made by plaintiff to the effect that they wanted to get out of the contract because prices had fallen, defendants offered to extend the time for delivery of the cotton to the 21st May, but the plaintiff refused to accept the offer. There was no really good Vingorla Compta cotton in Bombay on the 10th May, the delivery date of the contract, and it was a very easy matter for plaintiff to request the defendants to buy in the market on his account, well knowing that no such cotton was available. Messrs. Gaddum & Co's contract with plaintiff was simply for Vingorla cotton, and at a considerably lower rate. Defendants saw the cotton which plaintiff had sold to Gaddum & Co., whilst it was being prepared for shipment, and they had no hesitation in saying that it was of inferior description and would not have passed their selection. They contended that plaintiff was bound by the custom of the trade to have held a survey upon the cotton by competent surveyors before proceeding to a sale, and further that he was bound to sell the cotton in open market and not to have applied it in fulfilment of a contract with Messrs Gaddum and Co., whose selections of Compta cotton, they said, were well known to be of an inferior quality.

Sir Charles Sargent, at the close of the case, passed a decree for the defendants with costs, from which the plaintiff appealed on the following principal grounds: 1. That the learned judge erred in deciding that the plaintiff was not ready to perform his part of the contract. 2. That the decision was wrong in law and against the weight of evidence. 3. That the judge was wrong in not allowing plaintiff to raise an issue in respect of and to produce evidence to prove a certain custom in force in Bombay, namely that, under the circumstances of the case, the defendants, if they were not satisfied with the selection of cotton offered to them by plaintiff, were bound to go into the cotton market and buy cotton of the proper quality on plaintiff's account; and that in default of so purchasing, they were bound to pay to, or receive from, plaintiff, as liquidated damages, the difference between the contract price and the market price on the day on which the contract ought to have been completed.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Green, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said that the only issue was whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the cotton. Another point as to custom was raised in both courts, but in the Appeal Court it was decided that the court below was right in refusing to allow evidence to be called as to custom. The only evidence as to the value of the cotton was that of the plaintiff's moonim; but he was mistaken, to say the least of it, on several points. Plaintiff insisted that, on the 9th and 10th May, Messrs. Gaddum and Co. did select forty candies, and that showed that defendants' selectors might at that time have been satisfied. Plaintiff's witnesses said no cotton came into the "jatha" between the 6th and 12th May. Their Lordships thought that defendants were not bound to take 40 candies instead of 100, even supposing that that cotton was not already Gaddum and Co's, whose stamp it bore. There was nothing to show that plaintiff had sufficient cotton in his possession to satisfy the defendants. On the whole, their Lordships were unable to find any thing in the decision of the court below on the facts which they did not think borne out by the evidence. The appeal was therefore dismissed and the decree of the court below affirmed, with costs on the appellant.

IMPORT DUTIES.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—Before proceeding with the subject to which I desire to draw your attention, I must first apologise for the late date at which I do so, I was not, however, in Bombay during the time when the late Special Committee appointed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the revision of the Customs Tariff valuations held their sittings, or I would certainly have addressed you upon the matter, before the despatch of your letter, dated the 29th of January last, to the Tariff Committee at Calcutta.

In the event of my now being too late to bring my suggestions before the Bombay Chamber, I would beg to request the favour of your being good enough to forward on this letter—or a copy thereof—to the Secretary of the Tariff Committee at Calcutta direct, with any remarks which the Chairman may be pleased to make thereon.

I observe with pleasure that the Chamber here advocate the abolition of Import duties on many articles, and the almost total abolition of the Export duties.

At the same time, however, I beg to bring to the notice of the Chamber that there are in the revised Tariff as prepared by the Special Committee, some articles wich are imported from Goa and the other Portuguese Settlements in India, that in my opinion might fairly be declared free of duty. The principal are cocoanut and cocoanut oil, areca or betelnut, and cajoonut, both in seed and kernel. Upon these an Import duty of 7½ per cent. is levied and this tax acts very injuriously upon the Goa trade. Large quantities of cocoa, betel, and cajoonuts are produced in Goa, and but for the deterrent effects of the high Import duty, would be largely exported. The abolition therefore of the tax would not only extend the trade of the Portuguese Settlements in India, but would enable the natives of British India—with whom cocoa and betelnuts are almost necessaries of life—to obtain those articles at a much less cost than they can at present. These nuts are articles of daily consumption amongst all classes of natives and the trade would be greatly developed by the removal of the tax.

Coffee, pepper, arnatto (dye) and coir-yarn, are also articles of production, but are not exported into British India to any large extent, owing to the Import duty levied by this Government. But for this duty which I may call obstructive—because none is charged on similar produce imported from the Western coast, the Exports from Goa would be greatly increased greatly and the trade become more extended and active.

I would also point out that the actual loss of revenue to Government will be slight, for as the present importations are small, the duty upon the articles I have enumerated can only amount to an inconsiderable sum.

Considering the undisturbed relations that have always existed between the two countries, and the friendly feeling that each has invariably shown towards the other, it would not, I apprehend, be too much to ask, for the abolition of a tax which affects the trade so unfavourably and presents a bar to its development.

I am confident that there could never have been any intention upon the part of this Government to stifle the trade of the Portuguese Settlements in India, more especially as that trade—so far from clashing with—would be beneficial to, the interests of the Bombay Presidency. I have &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Bombay, 20th February 1875.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE EXPLOSION AT POONA.

SHORTLY after the Poona and Kirkee mid day guns fired on Friday—about twelve minutes afterwards—the inhabitants of Poona were startled with the sound of an explosion and with the rattling of windows which resulted therefrom; but few knew what it was. Some thought it was another gun; others that it resulted from blasting in the quarries near the Sapper Lines; but many who rushed outside of their dwellings to seek the cause of such a loud noise needed not the sight of the huge volume of white smoke—balloon shaped—which met the eye as it stood high over the Powder Works at Kirkee to tell them that some fearful accident had occurred. But what it was no one knew for several hours after until the Conductor in charge of the Magazine at that station sent in a hurried report to his Superior Officer at the Poona Arsenal "that No. 1 Press room was blown up and eight men killed—one a European." This number before night was magnified into Eighty, but as it now fortunately turns out the number is five only.

It would appear from what intelligence we have been able to glean, that the majority of the workers in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee had left off their work a few minutes after gunfire on Friday, the 19th instant, but their dwellings where they were at the time, were shaken by the explosion and many of them thrown down by its force. The catastrophe was so instantaneous, and its effects so terrible, that not a single iota of evidence can be gleaned as to the cause of the explosion, as all who were within the building at the time had their limbs scattered to the four winds of heaven, so far as can be ascertained 5 men are missing. A European named Haynes, a Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, was killed, as were four natives. The Serjeant leaves a widow and two children to mourn his untimely end. A portion of his body has only been found, and that was about a quarter of a mile away from the *debris* of the ruined building.

We beg to take this opportunity of urging upon the Government the necessity which exists for the removal of the magazine from Kirkee to some site beyond or between the sister hills. The magazine stands in dangerous proximity to the Barracks and about half a mile from the scene of the recent explosion; and we feel confident that if it should explode, from the large quantities of gunpowder therein stored, that not one stone of the buildings in Kirkee would be left upon another, and the loss of life which would ensue would be terrible. We are at a loss to imagine how any Military Officer could plan, build, or allow to be built, a storing magazine for the out-turns of the large Government gunpowder mills at Kirkee, within 300 yards of the married patcherries. But the P. W. D. do, and are permitted to do, strange things!—*Deccan Herald.*

THE MADRAS SALT ACT.

THE following is the "statement of objects and Reasons" of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George, which was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

In the Madras Presidency the salt-revenue is almost wholly raised by means of a Government monopoly. Government is the exclusive purchaser, at f

can put others in their places. I doubt if he will find it very easy to procure pious and earnest and learned men to take these offices on the kind of terms which he offers in this language which I have quoted. (Hear, hear.) I think he must have forgotten somewhat the rock from which he was hewn, and he must be thinking more of the profession to which he is now attached. (Laughter.) No doubt the members of the profession take either side of the case. (Laughter.) The brief comes from the plaintiff or from the defendant, and probably is equally welcome; the fee comes from this side or from that, and it adds to the emolument of his professional services and he may have thought the position in the Church—a position the most elevated and the most sacred to which man can be called—that a position of this kind can be taken by men and numbers of men without caring in the least what it is that their conscience teaches them or what they believe to be the truth, but that merely for so many hundreds a year they will willingly accept this office and conform to what he calls the national faith. (Hear, hear.) Well it is quite true that the Government does order and can order what shall be uniform in the Church just as your corporations can determine everything about the helmet hats and truncheons of the police, and there is no doubt whatever that as far as regards the dress and ceremonies and position of the clergy it is in the power of Parliament to make stringent laws and to enforce conformity to the rules which it shall lay down; but then, bear in mind, by these Acts of Parliament you cannot touch the hearts, and reasons, and consciences of men. The pulpits are free everywhere. Your prayers are written and printed and fixed, but the sermons are left to the judgment and conscience of the preacher, and you may rely upon it that among the vast number of the clergy of the Church of England any attempt thus to bind them down in a sort of straight waistcoat of this kind, thought for the moment it may appear to have a temporary success, must ultimately and wholly fail. (Hear, hear.) Now, it is said that there are about 20,000 ministers in the Church of England, and if half the population in England and Wales are connected by association and by affection with that Church there are 10,000,000 persons connected with it. Now if it is to be said that within the borders of the Church no latitude is to be allowed, that if only outside any freedom of opinion and practice is to be permitted, I venture to say that the days of the Establishment are numbered. (Cheers.) You may rely upon it that zeal will not for all time sacrifice freedom even to keep the emoluments and dignities of the State Church. (Hear.) Now, I am not defending the new manners and new practices and the new opinions. I have no sympathy with them whatsoever. I could dispense with some things that I think are superfluous in the Church, and so do the wise of the Evangelical. I should be the very last man to do anything to them, but I may endeavour to show you that the course which the Government has entered upon and which Parliament, accepting the invitation, followed them in last year is a perilous course, and it is worth while for the people of England—the religious people of England, the people inside the Church quite as much as those outside it—to consider this question in a very different light, and to ask themselves whether the vast question can any longer be committed to the care and disposal and management and votes and speeches of the two Houses of Parliament. (Cheers.) There are other systems which are troublesome, and which are perilous, if they are not actually hopeless and fatal. Now, shall I mention two or three recent incidents which have struck me very forcibly in connexion with this question? You recollect that a short while ago a Bishop made a speech against himself, not favourably, as I should say, on a question whether a worthy Wesleyan minister should have his name on a tombstone with the word "Reverend" before it. (Laughter.) I told you that I do not speak strongly, and I hope I never speak strongly even of dignitaries (laughter); but my learned friend, Sir William Harcourt, in a public speech—alluding, I suppose, to this Bishop—speaks of him as a "learned simpleton." (Laughter.) Now, I would not use such language ("Hear, hear," and laughter), and I think that the Bishop did rather almost naturally the outcome of his position and of the pretensions of his order. (Hear, hear.) He calls himself, or allows himself to be called, a Right Rev. Father, and yet as for this Wesleyan minister friends that he should not have the word "Rev." prefixed to his name on any tombstone in any churchyard over which he has control. (Cries of "Shame!" You read now and then some of those beautiful Epistle that are found in the New Testament; you will find in St. Peter, in speaking of St. Paul, speaks of him as "our beloved brother Paul." He never once, to my knowledge, uses the term "Right Reverend father." (Laughter.) Now if the Bishops—if this very Bishop, who being learned must know something of the Epistles (a laugh)—if he were moved by the same spirit by which Peter and Paul were moved, is it not reasonable to think that he would at least not object to give to this Wesleyan minister any title which he thought it proper to assume for himself? (Hear, hear.) But I take this to be,—I believe, no harm of the Bishop. I know nothing of him. Bishops are, so far as I know excellent men, and generally anxious to do their duty in the best way that opens to them; but it is an instance of that kind of arrogance which comes from the sacerdotal spirit within the Church. (Loud cheers.) It is a kind of presumption which is born of privilege (hear, hear), and which does not come from the pride of the man or from his dislike to his fellow man, but it comes from the unfortunate circumstances in which he is placed, breathing a mind and spirit, so far as I can judge, wholly contrary to the mind and spirit that was in the Apostle from whom I quoted. (Hear, hear.) Well, it is not to be wondered at when, as one of your poets says, "Your priests, sole founders of the law that works salvation,"—it is not to be wondered at that with these privileges, with these endowments, these preferments, this clerically proclaimed superiority—it is not unreasonable to expect that such things as this should happen, and that they should despise men—humble and hard-workingmen—whose labours had been so abundantly blessed by heaven, who seemed to intrude into their privileged field. Now, let us for one moment just survey the privileged Church. Is there order there, or is there confusion? If it be wrong to find such fault with those outside, might it not be well and wise to correct the mischief which is there obviously spreading inside? (Applause.) I take it for granted it may be assumed there is a widespread strife between the clergy and the congregation, or else there would be no pretence or necessity for the Bill of last year. But there is also strife between the clergy and the Bishops, and there is great strife between the Bishops themselves. (Applause.) You have heard lately that a Bishop, a man of eminence and great learning, has been in this country for a few months on a message of justice and mercy (applause)—a message of justice and mercy which, I hope, has not been without its effect; and I trust the statements which are made of the manner in which he has been received, and his case has been listened to by Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, are not at all exaggerated. (Applause.) Well, this Bishop comes to this country, and he is invited by a clergyman of the learned city which my learned friend represents, to preach; but the Bishop immediately issues an order that the Colonial Bishop shall not be allowed to preach in that diocese. ("Shame.") What does the clergyman do? He submits at once, and the Colonial Bishop is not admitted to the pulpit, but he hands the sermon he was about to preach to the clergyman, and the clergyman read from his pulpit the very sermon which the Colonial Bishop would have preached had he been allowed to do so. (Laughter.) Well, now, another Bishop forbids him in another diocese—a metropolitan diocese—to preach there, and what immediately follows? This proscribed Colonial Bishop is invited to preach in the Abbey of Westminster; but, not wishing to promote disorder, he declines the invitation, and therefore does not preach. I am told that another Bishop has signified his willingness that if he choose he can preach in his own diocese. You have an instance of an order issued by a Bishop which excludes the Colonial Bishop from a pulpit, but from which a clergyman escapes by reading the Colonial Bishop's sermon. And now as to the sort of uniformity there is in the Church of England when you find that the Bishop of London will not allow the Bishop of Natal to preach in his diocese, and the next great man in the diocese invites him to preach in the Abbey. (Applause.) Now, all these grievances were in the Bill. Sir W. Harcourt, in his speech at Oxford, says that legislation of this kind should only be resorted to in a case of necessity. He say, "I am satisfied there is such a necessity." In my opinion the present condition of things in the Church is simply intolerable. He says, "The remedy may prove severe, but the disease is critical. I believe capital operation is necessary to cure the case, and I mean to do just do it, the patient will surely die." (Hear, hear.) I take it, therefore, that it is within the view of Sir W. Harcourt and those who go with him to proceed with further legislation in the same direction. The Public Worship Bill of last Session is a trifle; it makes no alteration in the law; it simply provides a new Court to which parishioners in England may go and lay complaints against the minister. But it does not lay down the law; it leaves that to the Judge who may be appointed, and it can deal only with vestments and millinery. (A laugh.) They cannot touch the sermons. They may deal with the question of the light that comes from the candles, but they cannot deal with the question of the light which comes from the earnestness and power and Godlike sincerity of the man who preaches. (Applause.) Then we are brought face to face with this great fact which is—and I wish you to consider it—that the State Church, as it now is, is not and cannot be in harmony with the age. (Cheers.) I should like to ask you what there is that was established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth that is in harmony with the reign of Queen Victoria. (Applause.) Why, the difference between the two Queens is enormous, and cannot be exaggerated. The arbitrary doings, the absolute power, and the insulting assertion of it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth cannot be in harmony with the moderation, the justice, the kindness, and the sympathy which we have in the Queen of our own day. (Cheers.) But take the House of Commons of that day and this day. The difference cannot be calculated, cannot be measured. I was reading only a day or two ago a remarkable book published lately by an old friend of mine, Mr. Lindsay, who was for many years in Parliament, and who, in bad health out of Parliament, has employed himself in writing a history of the merchant shipping and commerce of the past ages. I was reading a description of what occurred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Why, more than one-half of the shipowners, and especially those on the Southern Coasts, were engaged in piracy, and their ships were either pirates or cormairs; and I do not know the difference between them. (Applause.) In point of fact it is a most extraordinary thing in history for the last 300 years that a Church that was established in an age like that should have been able in any way to condemn itself in that form and in its present form until the time in which we live (hear, hear); but the Church, whether we consider it as a political institution or as a religious institution, is, I fear, greatly out of harmony with the times. I will not complain, though I might complain time. I will not complain, though I might complain—and it is a strong argument in the case—that wherever you find the Church of England powerful there you find the opposition to any legislative or administrative reform most powerful also. (Hear, hear.) We have received no service from the Church of England as a body. There have been occasional and remarkable, and admirable exceptions, but as a body we have received no service on all the great measures of change and improvement which have so blessed this country during the last half-century. (Hear, hear.) Then, if you look at it as a religious institution, what do you find? You find at one end of it that its payments, its salaries, are excessive and enormous; you find at the other end of it that they are scanty and inadequate, and altogether a disgrace to a great national institution. (Applause.) You find further that, contrary to what exists in any other Government Department, there is no such thing known in it as promotion by merit. (Hear, hear.) Promotion in the Church is promotion through interest and through impurity. ("No," "Yes" and cheers.) A friend of mine not long ago—(Continued cries of "No" and "Yes.") Understand me, I am only now speaking the voice of thousands of curates. (Hear, hear.) I am not making a claim on behalf of Nonconformists—the Methodist minister does not trouble himself about that—I am only speaking with a voice which will find an answer to-morrow in the hearts of thousands of curates. (Cheers.) I say that a few years ago, within the last ten years, a friend of mine had occasion to apply to a Lord Chancellor for some small preferment for a most devoted and excellent minister, whose circumstances were to the last degree urgent and pressing. The Lord Chancellor told him, as I understood, or his patronage secretary, it might be, told him, that he had on his lists I think somewhere near 700 names, curates and clergymen—that is, ordained ministers of the Church of England—asking that they should have something from him, as they believed, inexhaustible stores of patronage, and that all those men believed their case to be as hard and their claim as strong as the case and the claim of the poor minister for whom my friend interceded. But, further I need not tell you what I presume all of you must know, that half of the livings of the Church of England are private property, and may be and are often bought and sold in the open or the secret market. (Shame!) We sell cotton on the Exchange at Liverpool, iron and metals on the Exchange at Birmingham, but all over the country there is going on from day to day a traffic in the most sacred and the most solemn office in the Church of England. (Applause.) And, further, the clergy—and I think this will be found the great difficulty—the clergy themselves, when appointed, are freeholders and immovable. Unless there be some great scandal, there is scarcely any neglect or any betrayal of duty which either the law or the congregation can touch, and notwithstanding all these evils—and I should say it with a much stronger voice and a more resolute tone if I were a member of the Church (hear, hear)—all these evils, great as they are, have not been sufficient to quench zeal in the House of Commons, and at this moment, and more now than in any former times, there are thousands of honest and conscientious men whose labours and whose sacrifices can never be estimated and never be compensated in this life. (Applause.) But then the great complaint now is, that the zeal, which is not denied, is running in the wrong direction, and that it is carrying the clergy and some of their more simple minded followers in the direction of Rome. You have been a sort of feeling that there is a great danger to the Church, and that we have Archbishops and Bishops stumping their dioceses in defence of the Establishment. I saw only the other day that the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a speech which was admirable in tone, in a speech which no one could read without interest and pleasure, warned everybody who was at all doubtful as to the wisdom of maintaining the Establishment. As to that sound happen if the Establishments were not maintained, they always point to that now very old man who may be its successor in the city of Rome. (Laughter). In fact, Sir William Harcourt (laughter) says "I am of opinion that a Protestant establishment is the only power that can effectually cope with the organized forces of Rome." He says, "Compared with its powers of resistance I believe that the efforts of the voluntary bodies are feeble;" and he says further, "He is a good-hearted politician who does not understand that the residuary legatee of disestablishment would infallibly be the Church of Rome." (Laughter.) Well, but then, unfortunately, we are in this position, that the fort which was intended to protect and defend us has turned its guns against us. But Sir William Harcourt says in answer to that, "Oh, yes. You may change the garrison, but don't blow up the fort." The fact is the garrison and the fort are one and inseparable; and you would get rid of some thousands of the clergy and put in their places some thousands of his friends, the facile and changeable lawyers. I know not how we can have a fort or defenders upon whom we can rely. ("Oh!" and laughter.) Let me ask you now, and there will be persons in this meeting, I hope and believe many who may question very much the force of what I am saying; but I ask them to look round, take the Presbyterian bodies in Scotland or England, take the Wesleyans, take the Independents, take the Baptists, take many of the smaller sects of which I need not in this enumeration make account; do you find that the ministers of these various bodies are constantly, in their ceremonies, in their declarations, in their postures, in their sermons, in their confession, in their exhortations to the people, do you find that they are gradually and obviously and rapidly going over to Rome? (No, no.) I always read with great interest some of the transactions of the Wesleyan Conferences some of transactions of the congregational Union and of the great meetings of the Baptists, but I never find in their speeches or in their reports or documents an incessant complaint every year that a percentage of their ministers and people are constantly going over to Rome, and from the hierarchical and prelatic Church that there are converts made continually to the Church of Rome. I may say, and I say it without hesitation, that I hold Parliament to be helpless in that matter at present, and the people also to be pretty nearly helpless; and I think that the State bonds in which the Church is bound cause the mischief, and at the same time cause the helplessness, of which we complain. (Applause.) One sentence more, and I will not trouble you longer. ("Go on.") The other day there was a meeting held in this town over which Lord Dartmouth presided (laughter,)—a meeting for the defence of the Church. I have no objection at all that those who love the Church should stand up in its defence, but I think they should be a little better tempered with some of us who take different views. The Church, according to their own showing, is a great national institution. We are not an inconsiderable portion of the nation. (Hear, hear.) We have a right fairly to discuss it. We have no intention of doing anything by violence. Our position is that all thoughtful people should consider this subject. We believe that the Church is not exactly people in the direction of Rome, if they believe it is a great, sound institution, if they believe it makes the state of the people religious, well then let them serve the Church; but if they come to a different conclusion surely the people and Parliament will be at liberty to make whatever change they think proper. Why, this Church Defence Association reminds me of another meeting held the other day with which Birmingham was connected. There was a meeting of the licensed victualers in Salford, and a Birmingham man, a great friend of mine, if I may say so, because I have often had the pleasure of meeting him on deputations—I mean Mr. Wadham (laughter)—was the chairman of this meeting. But I find that Mr. Wadham and his friends take exactly the same sort of course that Lord Dartmouth and his friends take. They are very petulant, they are bad tempered, and they rather call names. They say that the temperance people want to ruin all the publicans, and it is a dreadful thing that some should propose, what is perhaps the next probable assault, that public-houses should be shut up on Sundays. Why, every sensible man knows, and a great number of publicans know, that the persons engaged who would be most benefited by the closing of public-houses are the publicans and their families themselves. (Applause.) These two bodies, Lord Dartmouth and his friends here, and Mr. Wadham and his friends there, are in possession each of them of a monopoly. The one teaches morals and religion, about which they cannot agree, and in the other you have the undisputed and the almost uncontrolled right to dispense to the people as much as they like of those articles which I have described before—articles which promote disorder and crime and madness to a very great extent. I am not assailing the Church; I admit much that may be said in its favour. I have admitted and I assert that there are thousands of excellent men who are at work in the various parishes in England as ministers of the Church, but then there would be thousands of excellent men if it were not an Act of Parliament Church, and I believe even one of those good men would do just as much good if he were a clergyman of a free Church as he can possibly do in his present position connected with the State. I do not recommend this meeting or any constituency that they should pledge their candidates to vote for the abolition of the Established Church. I do not in the least degree recommend or approve that any body of men who complain that a party or party leader is chosen who has not formed the same opinion that I do upon this question. This is a question which has not come near that point yet. It is one of the gravest questions which a people has ever had to consider. It is far more important, and far more difficult than the question of the extension of the suffrage or of the redistribution of seats. (Hear, hear.) It is a question that goes down deep into the hearts of hundreds of thousands of good men and women in this country, and you cannot by a wrench make a great disturbance of this kind. What you have to do is to discuss it like intelligent and Christian men with fairness to its ministers, with the sole object of doing what you believe to be good to your country and to the religion which the country professes. (Applause.) I have said nothing to-night about a point to which our chairman referred—the condition of the Liberal Party. (Hear hear.) I have found in my more than 30 years' experience that a political party somehow or other gather itself up when it is wanted and by the time that it is wanted (hear, hear); and therefore a shall not go into I discussion of the present position of the Liberal Party, conscious as I am that at least we of that Party have so far succeeded in implanting the seeds of wise and just policy and just measures in the minds of the people of England; that I believed there is no other Party in the country who can reverse the judgment to which you have come. (Applause.) But I have said nothing, and it is not my intention to say more than one sentence with regred to a fact which startled and pained many throughout the kingdom during the last two or three weeks. I refer to the abandonment by Mr. Gladstone of the leadership of the Liberal Party. (Applause.) Those who have seen him for many, many years in the House of Commons as I have—they who have sat with him and seen him in the Councils of the Cabinet, they only are able justly to estimate the magnitude of the loss which the House of Commons and the country have sustained by his withdrawal. (Applause.) I will say nothing in answer to ungenerous things that have been said and done. Of this I am well aware—like Mr. Gladstone, like an old and a noble Roman, can be content with deserving the praises of his country, even though some of his countrymen should deny them to him. Now, Sir, in conclusion, I say I am not asking you or your constituencies, or any party or section of a party, to plunge into a violent agitation for the overthrow of the established Church of England. I think it would be a great calamity indeed that a great change like that should come of violent hatred and discussion, and that it should be accomplished in a tempest which is almost like the turmoil of a great revolution. I ask you only to consider it, and I appeal not only to you who may be Nonconformists, but I appeal to those who do not care about it, who do care, as they say they do about Protestantism and religion. It is not for me to join in any crusade against the Church. I have offered to you to-night my humble contribution to the discussion of the greatest question of our time. ("Oh!") If I am able to form any just judgment upon it, I should say that will be a great day for freedom in this country, and for Protestantism and Christianity, which shall witness the full enfranchisement of the Church within the realm of England. (Loud cheers.)

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCE & TELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars may be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of the Corporation is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£305,699
Do. 1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, roads on the bunder also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ..... £ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance,

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 9	31 13	23 2	23 11
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	29 10	32 0

The reductions of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assurance leave Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,708,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.

SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices. The Directors are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,827, during the year 1873 the sum of the entire New Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisible surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that, from a point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,346,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives; full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accruing at sale ..... Rs.	9,57,000

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and possessing a rate of premium with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,559-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1873 were... £967,700- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium on an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical reference are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurance may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits